LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

COLORED FOLKS FIRING THE FIRST GUN IN THE CAMPAIGN OF 1888. Perry Carson Wants to Go to Chienge Again

-Ne Bosses the District of Columbia Re-publican Primaries—Scantor Shorman is Londed for Free Trade Bear.

the District of Columbia began to-night the the bill the particular unfinished business to struggle which is to determine the question of the shall east the two District votes at the National Convention in Chicago next summer and whother Blaine or some other man shall have the votes. The people who live at the capital do not enjoy the privilege of voting, so they are obliged to do all their political work at the nominating conventions. To-night the Repub lican citizens are holding the primary conventions in the twenty-two old districts which were arranged in the days when Washington possessed the celebrated feather duster Legisature. From each of these districts three dele gates and two alternates will be elected to make up the Grand Central Committee, which will meet next week. This committee will call the Convention which will elect the delegates to Chiengo.

The primaries which are being held to-night are controlled by the colored brethren almost as completely as are the Republican Conventions. In the Black Belt, on the Mississippi, the white citizens, with the exception of a few professional politicians who always endeavor to carry off the honors and do the fancy part of the work, take no part in Republican politics here. The solid work is all done by the colored men. They are divided into hostile factions, which only meet to fight. One army is led by Editor Chase of the Washington Bee, an able paper devoted to politics and society, chiefly the latter. The opposing forces are under the command of Col. Perry Carson, who keeps a

the latter. The opposing forces are under the command of Col. Perry Carson, who keeps a small hotel and barroom on the avenue, which is a resort for all the blacks who do not admire thase and his high-toned followers.

Every movement here in which the colored people are interested begins and ends with a wrangle between the friends of Carson and Chase. The latter has all the style, but Carson's men have the strength, and Chase is generally beaten. Carson is a member of the National Republican Committee. He was a Blaine man at Chicago in 1884. Frank Conger, the present Postmaster at Washington, was the second delegate, and was an Arthur man. Each man wanted to be the District member of the National Committee, but Carson won, much to the chagrin of Conger and to the great amusement of the Convention. Carson is a Blaine man still, and again wants to go to Chicago to fight for the Maine man's nomination.

Chase is determined that Carson must be unhorsed. The scolety editor is thought to be for John Sherman, and would like to be a delegate himself. If he cannot succeed in this, he means to defeat Carson by using some other man. The Republican officeholders, who have heretofore been very active in manipulating these colored conventions, have retired from the business.

Representative Henderson of North Carolina acpresentative Henderson of North Carolina says the despatch from Ionia, Mich., stating that at a dinner to Judge Morse of Michigan in this city just before adjournment a fight occurred between Representative Tarsney and himself is wholly false. No such difficulty arose, and he never uttered the sentiments attributed to him.

Mr. Holman will be Chairman of the important Committee on Public Lands, and Camp bell of Ohlo will succeed Springer at the head of the Committee on Territories, Mr. Outh-waite of Ohlo will be Chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee.

The declination by Mr. Cox of New York of a place on the Ways and Means Committee is final, and William L. Scott of Pennsylvania will fill the vacancy thus created. New York wil will fill the vacancy this created. New York will therefore have no representation on this committee. Mr. Mills of Texas will be Chairman, and the other members will be McMillan of Tennessee, Breckenridge of Arkansas, Breckenridge of Kentucky, Turner of Georgia, Bynum of Indiana, Wilson of West Virginia, Kelly of Pennsylvania, Reed of Maine, McKinley of Ohio, Browne of Indiana, and Burrows of Michigan. The latter has been substituted for Ryan of Kansas, who declined.

Semtor Aldrich, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules, has prepared a resolution which he will offer in a few days proposing amendments in the rules governing executive sessions, which will provide a legitimate way for the press to get timely information of the senate's action upon such matters as it is proper to make known. He proposes, in regard to nominations, that the reference to the committee, the report of the committee, whether favorable or adverse, and the action of the Senate, shall not be regarded as secrets; and with respect to other matters—treaties, &c.—that the subject of debate and the action of the Senate shall not be regarded as secrets unless by special resolution.

The Lighthouse Board has received the report of Commodore Benham, United States Navy, who was detailed to investigate charges preferred by Mr. Henry A. Reeves against Wes icy H. Squires, keeper of Great West Bay Light tion, Long Island. The charges were that Squires is an offensive partisan, and that he repeatedly forced the Democrats under his control to vote against their principles; that he appropriated to his own use Government soan, &c., and that he had allowed his light to go out and was otherwise negligent of his duties. Commodore Benham sums up his report as follows: modore Benham sums up his report as follows:

I find nothing to sustain the charge of offensive partisanship; nothing but one doubtful statement as to the misuse of a bar of sonp, and linefficient evidence in the matter of neglect and absence.

* * The fail use of the accusers to prove anything of themselves and to offer only hearing vidence as the ground of their charges, the improvace of the case claimed by parsons referred to, and the motives of some of those who appeared before me, make it impossible for me to reach a conclusion other than that the accused is not guilty of the charges against him. I find only a few questionable circumstances of years ago recorded against him and renewed against him at intervals. I regard the charges as fivulous, and my recommendation is that the case be dismissed."

The report has been approved by the Board.

The report has been approved by the Board. Speaker Carlisle was in his private room at the Capitol this morning, finishing his commit-tee assignments, but was constantly interrupted, and obliged to seek peace at his hotel. The committee list is practically completed, and will, in all probability, be announced as soon as the House assembles to-morrow, but there is a possibility that the making of a few changes at the last moment will disarrange the work and necessitate postponement for a day.

The New Englanders in town are congratulating Massachusetts men on the report re-ceived to-day of the arrival in Hingham of the little Long whom they have declared they wanted so badly. The youngster is said to have the broad brow, blonde locks, and melo-dious voice of his progenitor, as well as his marked Virgilian feet.

The thirty-seven agricultural colleges and experimental stations which have been hungrily watching and waiting for the first payment of their \$15,000 a year which Congress voted them in March, 1867, will perhaps get over frowning at Comptroller Durham now. over frowning at Comptroller Durham now. He has put a request for a lump sum of \$535,000 for them in the Urgent Deficiency bill, with the calm statement that he could not pay the money out because the bill was not drawn so as to empower him to do so. He does not say that the man who draw the bill showed limself to be rather a chump, but that is what he mouns to convey. The Comptroller says that under the provisions of the act Dakots established one experiment station, and other States have been making enlargements and improvements, but he has not been able to give them a penny yet.

The Collectors along the Maine coast, ever since the order of Secretary Fairchild reducing the expenses of customs collection went forth, have been writing complaints or making them to the newspapers that they could not operate under it. The Collector in the Waldoboro disunder it. The Collector in the Waldoboro dis-trict declares that he would be obliged to wipe out three of his sub-ports at Damariscotta, Thomaston, and St George. They have sent Gov. Dingley in their behalf to the Treasury Department twice. He has no intended out that it is hardly fair in all causes to make a reduction on the backs of revenue collected. For instance, the parts which do a business merely of issu-ing because and capture to recessis sailing from a time to the light trade and those which have to deal only with the craft that carry non-route in the fight trade and those which make to deal only with the cruit that carry non-dutiable goods are at just as heavy expense of maintenance as those which do no more work, but work which brings immediate compensation in the share of customs duties. The Theasury Department first agreed to delay the date at which the order cutting down

the force in the ports from Jan. 1 to Feb. 1, and then, upon second appeal, to-day agreed to send a special agent to Maine to investigate the condition of things in the smaller ports in question.

When the Senate meets to-morrow there may be a little difficulty in arranging the order of business. Senator Blair's Edu-cational bill was the unfinished business at the holiday adjournment on December Washington, Jan. 3.—The Republicans of 22. Its author was very desirous of making be taken up at once after the morning's business to-morrow. Mr. Sherman and other Senators antagonized Mr. Blair in this matter, however, not that they wished to oppose the bill itself at this time, but because they had other fish to fry. Senator Sherman does not want the Educational bill to get the right of way because he wishes to open the tariff debate to-morrow. He has during the holiday recess written an elaborate speech on the subject, and thinks it more important to discuss this matter than the Educational bill.

Senator Reagan of Texas, who was one of the leading opponents of the measure when he was a member of the House, is likely to lead the fight on it in the Senator. Senator Blair has been busy during the summer vacation looking up new data, and has a mass of it ready to be put into a speech. be taken up at once after the morning's busi-

over his y during the summer vection looking up new data, and has a mass of it ready to be put into a speech.

The Senators opposed to Blair defeated his motion to make the Educational bill the unfinished business for to-morrow, but the New Hampshire Senator still thinks that he can persuade the Senate to proceed to its consideration. If Mr. Sherman antagonizes him with his tariff speech, as he is quite likely to do, Mr. Blair will be obliged to yield, as the Republican Senators generally will vote with Sherman, The speech of the latter, it is expected, will be an exhausive and able presentation of the attitude of the Republicans on the tariff question, and Sherman's friends hope that it will have the effect of discounting the great credit which Blaine desired from the protectionists in his European cable address. Senator Voorhees, it is understood, will reply to Mr. Sherman. The Indiana Senator has been in Washington also during the koliday recess, and, like Sherman, has not been idle.

The latest chapter in the New York World's comedy of Washington errors is its pictorial article on the New Year reception at the White House. A delineation of the well-known and handsome face of M. Roustan, the French Minister, appears duly labelled as a portrait of Leader Soussa of the Marine Band, while the gallant bandmaster, in his gorgeous trappings, has the name of the French Ambassador attached to his picture. M. Roustan has strong, clearly cut features, which a neatly trimmed moustache does not conceal, while Mr. Soussa's handsome lineaments are nearly covered with a luxuriant beard of jotty blackness. They are two widely different types of manly beauty. Then follows a picture of Mme. Kuki, wife of the Jananese Minister, who is not in this country, but in Japan. A very good likeness of inspector-General Absolam Baird, whose enormous moustache is the pride of the army, has the name of the gallant Adjt.-Gen. Drum attached. Following this is a likeness of the British Minister's unmarried daughter labelled Mrs. Victoria West, The crazy jumble and mixing of these familiar faces are the laugh of the town. and handsome face of M. Roustan, the French

THE SOUTH BOOMING.

Wonderful Growth in Wealth and Pros-

perity-No Free Trade Wanted. PITTSBURGH, Jan. 8 .- George H. Howells. the millionaire pig iron dealer from Kentucky. was in this city this morning en route to New York. "The South of to-day is a wonderful country," said Mr. Howells, "and as unlike the South of ten years ago as day is like night. Everything is booming, prosperity is on every hand, and the people are happy, contented, and through the States, and it is wonderful what a general revival has taken place. Of course, much of this is due to Northern blood, capital, and enterprise, but the South has not been

and enterprise, but the South has not been slow either."

"How are the Southern people pleased with President Cleveland's tariff utterances?"

"Some sections laud him for the stand he has taken, while others condemn him. The South is not the stronghold of free trade that it once was, and the Democrats will discover this to their sorrow if they attempt to make a fight on a free trade platform. The best argument in favor of the high protective tariff is that it has stood the test of time; that although it has been hammered away at for twenty-five years, it has been but little changed. The present prosperous condition of our country is another proof of its effectiveness. Why, even in kentucky, Carlisle's own State, we have many protectionists, while in some of the other States they are so plentiful as to make Democratic success in them very doubtful if free trade be made the issue."

made the issue."
CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 3.—The Tradesman has received official reports from the Comptrollers of all the Southern States except Louisians of all the Southern States except Louislans giving the total real estate and personal property valuations. The total reality and personality valuation in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississipi, North Carolina and South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia is as follows: 1875, 24.64.647.92: 1886, 25.505.734.-729; 1886, \$3.077.634.451; 1887, \$3.279.848.015. The increase in the four years between 1876 and 1880 was \$41.087.437, between 1890 and 1886 it was \$571.899,722, and in the single year 1887 in increase in ten States was \$202.213.564. The total railroad assessment in ten States in the past tweive months, and an increase of 123 per cent. In the past tweive months, and an increase of 123 per cent. In the past seven years.

THE SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY.

The Superintendent of Banking Asks the Legislature to Abolish It.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Superintendent Willis S. Paine of the State Banking Department, in his report to the Legislature sent in to-day, recommends the repeal or modification of the Satur-day Half-Holiday law. He says that all banks, except some in New York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo, are disregarding the law, and adds:

"An observance of the proposed custom by banks in the interior of the State would seriously hamper all kinds of business. In the country Saturday is the day which has from natural causes become the trading time of the farmers, and the villages are then crowded; laborers also on that day usually receive their

farmers, and the villages are then crowded; laborers also on that day usually receive their weekly wages and purchase most of their supplies. If a bank is of use to these people at any time it is decidedly so on Saturday.

"It is the prevailing opinion among New York city banks that the present law is antagonistic to the commercial interests of that city and the State as well. In the competition between the great cities of the East for trade, it is believed that it places the metropolis, the money centre of the nation, at a disadvantage. It can hardly be claimed that the amelioration of the condition of clerks in the public offices of this State is of sufficient importance to justify the introduction of the new and perilous elements in this Commonwealth which have now to be considered whenever financial credits are used.

"As a general proposition, the people of this State should not be compelled to do business in either five or five and one-half days where competing States have six, and therefore legislation on the subject, if any, should come from the Nutional Legislature. Unless the Saturday Half Holiday law is adopted throughout the several States of the Union it discriminates against industrial interests of those States by which it may be adopted.

"In the large cities, during the heat of summer, a kindly and sensible custom has grown up in many kinds of business of discontinuing traffic at noon on Saturday, and a statute applicable to the whole of each Saturday in July and August, would meet with general approval in such localities."

Effects of High License in Chicago. CHICAGO, Jan. 3 .- City Collector Onahan,

n a letter to the Mayor to-day, says : "Our high license system has not greatly reduced the number of saloons. It has certainly arrested and prevented an overwhelming increase. I feel justified in asserting that but for the High License law we would now have upward of 6,000 saloons in the city, instead of less than 4.000." Mr. Onahan makes a number of suggestions to remedy defects in the law. At present the saloon license fee of \$500 may be present the saloon license fee of \$500 may be paid in small installments, which in a measure defeats the prime object of the law. He adds:

"At present the bonds for 3,000 saloons are signed by the different brewers, who likewise pay for more than one-half the whole number of licenses issued, or over 2,000 licenses. These bonds cannot be challenged, as the browers are generally wealthy and responsible, but it may be questioned whether it is in accord with sound public policy to allow the security for the saloons to be in the control of a limited, though powerful class, whose efforts and intentions are steadily and unceasingly directed to the extension of the saloon traffic."

An Honest, Straightforward Article,

READING'S MINERS GO OUT

A GENERAL SHUT-DOWN OF COLLIER IES IN THE SCHUYLKILL REGION.

READING, Jan. 3 .- Had the strike on the

Reading Railroad proven successful and traffic

The Company Claims that the Trouble is Only Temporary, but Lays Off the Crews of 80 Cont Trains—Grave Apprehensions of a Serious Cont Famine—Cont Up.

been entirely paralyzed, there could not have been more genuine alarm throughout the great industrial regions of the Schuyikill Valley than there is to-day. If the mines are shut down for two weeks the majority of the large establishments will be obliged to close, owing to the lack of coal. Many of them have been running for weeks short of coal, and most of them have less than a week's supply on hand. They gave the railroad company orders for coal over a month ago, but the officials have not been able to fill them. If the strike continues any length of time, many ity will be compelled to close down. All the industrial cities and towns in this section, such as Reading, Birdsboro, Norristown, Pottstown, Hamburg, and smaller places receive their coal over the Reading Railroad, and with the stop-page of work at the mines trade will be entirely paralyzed. The Pennsylvania Railroad ships very little coal to these places. It is estimated that in this city alone from

3,000 to 6,000 men are employed in the iron works which are in urgent need of coal. Not one has over a week's supply. The time be-tween sundown and daylight is usually the busy time for the shipment of coal over the Reading road. The average run of cars through this city during these hours is 4,000. Last night but 1,000 were run down, and today only a few short trains went down the road. Reports received to-day show that of the sixty-eight collieries in the Schuylkill rethe sixty-eight collieries in the Schuylkill region (forty of the largest of which are controlled by the Reading Company) six are at work. The members of the Knights of Labor in this city, while refusing to strike, have promised the Schuylkill miners financial support, the same as they are giving in the Lebigh recion. There is a movement on foot among the business men of this end of the Schuylkill Valley to hold a meeting in this city and bring such a pressure to bear upon President Corbin as to cause him to consent to arbitration of the mimers' strike at least. It is argued that the immense industries of this section of the State cannot afford such a fearful paralysis of business and trade.

Lawas a surprise to enight when the Reading

cannot afford such a fearful paralysis of business and trade.

It was a surprise to-night when the Reading Company laid off 400 of its train hands here. This shuts off eighty coal train crews, and is an additional sign that the company means to fight its 20,000 miners.

Some fifteen or twenty individual collieries to-day agreed to pay the Spor cent. advance, and their miners were ordered by the Knights to continue at work. The question now is whether the company will furnish these individual collieries with cars in which to ship their production. They are at the mercy of the Reading Company, as the new Fennsylvania line to the coal regions reaches very few of them. Heading officials claim that ears will be furnished, and that twenty-five trains will be run up to-night.

up to-night.
A report reached Reading to-night that the striking Lebigh miners were going to return to work at an advance guaranteed them by the recent advance in coal, and that these and the individual miners of the Schuylkill basin would contribute half their wages to the striking Reading Company miners to aid them in defeating Mr. Corbin.

Mr. Corbin.

With one or two exceptions all the company's collieries have shut down. The men are united and determined. The great strike of 1874 lasted seven months, and the miners claim they will be out that long at least if the officials do not give thom the advance.

General Manager Moleod posted here tonight the following notice:

It is reported that some of our men who refused to obey the order to strike have been threatened with personal injury. I sak that prompt information in every case be sent to the General Superintendent, and all offences will be promptly prosecuted at the company's expense.

sexpense.

SHAMOKIN, Jan. 3.—The strike began this morning at all the Reading collieries in this section with the exception of the North Franklin, Nos. 1 and 2. The miners also went out of the Pennsylvania, owned by the Union Coal Company; the Enterprise, owned by the Enterprise Coal Company, and the Garfield, owned by the Garfield Coal Company. An arrangement was made at the Nellson shart, the Excelsior, the Hickory Ridge, the Hickory Swamp, and the Lancaster collieries, whereby the proprietors agree to pay the old rate of wages until the strike is settled. The collieries now idle in Shamokin gave employment to 5.500 men.

now idle in Shamokin gave employment to 5.500 men.

Mr. Carmel, Jan. 3.—The proprietors of Bellmore, Morris Ridge, Mt. Carmel, Centralia, and Excelsior collieries, employing 2.000 hands, have agreed to pay the 8 per cent, advance on the \$2.50 basis. pending a settlement by the Heading Company, and work will be resumed to-morrow. The Alaska, Locust Gap, Locust Spring, Monitor, and Merrism are idie.

SHEKANDOAH, Jan. 3.—The Roading collieries are all' idle here, as is also the Thomas Coal Company's mine. The proprietors of the latter are negotiating for a settlement. The William Penn Coal Company's men worked to-day under an understanding that the firm had conceded the 8 per cent advance. This having been proved erroneous the mine will be idle to-morrow. Lentz, Lilly & Co, 'sthree Park Place collieries—Haydon's, Giendon, and Knevals—and the Primrose colliery at Mahanoy City, and Rilley & Co,'s colliery at Mahanoy City, and Rilley & Co,'s colliery at Centralis are all working at the advance.

Ashtand, Jan. 3.—But one Reading colliery

been proved erroneous the mine will be idle to-morrow. Lentz, Lilly & Co., 's three Park Place collieries—Haydon's, Glendon, and Knevals—and the Primrose colliery at Mahanoy City, and Rilley & Co., 's colliery at Mahanoy City, and Rilley & Co., 's colliery at Centralia are all working at the advance.

ABHLAND, Jan. 3.—But one Reading colliery in this district is working to-day, and that one is shorthanded. Riley & Co. have made a satisfactory agreement with their employees, and their collieries are in operation. This agreement, it is said, is a continuance of the rate of wages in force during the nast few months.

PHLADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—Although the stock of coal in the Reading Company's Port Richmond yards is almost exhausted, the agents of the boilef that there is no danger of a coal famine. The yards at that shipping point contain but 21,500 tens of all kinds of coal, the largest amounts being of egg and chesinut. There is no broken or stove on hand.

It is learned officially that six of the company's best collieries are in full operation to day. These are the Suffolk at Mahanoy, the two North Franklin collieries at Herndon, the Brookside in the Lyken's valley, and the Richards of the Reading Coal and Iron Company say that they have roceived numerous telegrams to-day from their Eastern customers asking for fresh supplies, and requesting that current shipments be hastened. They declare, however, that the Eastern market is well supplied at this time, and that no want of coal would be agperienced there if the strike continues three months.

Burning the atternoon General Manager McLaod received telegraphic information from Superintendent Whiting to the effect that there is a considerable division of opinion and the afternoon there is no paraly a paraly in the work on the call into the ment it wanted. Nearly 600 employees, including policemen, detectives, coal handlers, sievedors, engineers, and firemen, were fed to-day at the example of the Reading Islairoad Company as an end paraly length of the Reading Islairoad

any length of time."
Mr. Lee was asked what the demands of the men are. He replied 8 per cent. above the \$2.50 basis and 33% per cent. of the advance in

the price of coal.

LANCASTER, Jan. 8.—The President of the Board of Poor Directors this morning saked the

tramps confined in the county workhouse, 140 in all, who were willing to go to Reading to take the strikers' places, but only twenty-five compiled, the rest fearing violence. Those who have consented will be sent there. The local Knights of Labor propose to hold a meeting to protest against the move.

THE GREAT MEXICAN BANDIT. He Still Bids Defiance to the Troops in His Mountain Retrents.

NOGALES, Arizona, Jan. 3.-In quickness of movements Bernal and his bandits excel. One day they are leading the combined forces of Sinalon a wild-goose chase in the Sierra Madre ranges, and on the next diverting themselves by stealing up to some town forty miles away and sacking it. The military have them sur-rounded, but they are still at large depredating

and murdering with increased ferocity.

At the opening of the campaign, over a month ago. Bernal had a band of 200 men, and enough more confederates in Durango, Zacatecas, and Zaliz to swell that number to 1,000. The first thing he did was to split the band into thing he did was to spilt the band into small parties. At no time has he risked an open battle with the soldlery, preferring to retreat. Stragglers of the Foderal forces have been invariably massacred and small villagus pillagod. His knowledge of the mountainous country of Sinaloa, Durango, Zalisco, and Zacataces is superior to that of any other man, and his connections with the banditti infesting it enables him to give the military a long and tiresome fight.

it enables him to give the military a long and thresome fight.

Gen, Lojero and Gov. Canedo are thoroughly roused to the necessity of placing more men in the field, and, with that object in view, are enisting and pushing men to the front, both from Mazatian and Culiacan. They seem confident that Bernai will be captured within a month, but the majority of the people say that the mere mention of Bernai's name inspires not only the masses with fear, but the military, also, and that a long, bloody campaign will take place.

only the masses with fear but the military also, and that a long, bloody campaign will take place.

A few days ago two packers, Santiago Francisco and Manuel Rojas, who were on the road to Ventanas, the place where Leon Baldwin was murdered, were assassinated near Rancho del Naval, when only two days out of Durango city. The murderers, who were twelve or fourteen in number, belonged to Bernal's band, Manuel Rojas arose early in the morning to get the pack mules together, and while out discovered a man on horseback in an unfrequented locality. He went back and told his companions, and the three started to overtake the rider. While following the trail they ran into the bandit camp.

They were fired upon, and it is supposed killed in the first volley. Santiago Rojas's head was blown to pieces, Francisco's body was full of bullet holes, and in Manuel's body six bullets were found. The banditt rifled the pockets of the dead, and from Francisco Rojas took \$1.500, which he was taking to Ventanas. The packs were left intact.

A report comes from Valparaiso, Zacances, that Bernal has been seen in that vicinity, and enough credence has been placed in the rumor by the Governor of that State, Gen. Arechiega, to induce him to leave, at the head of 300 capary, for that mountain town, Bernal has lost only three men in the present campaign, and has succeeded in raiding several towns, and butchering upwards of fifty people.

KEELY IN THE COURTS.

An Effort to Prevent Him From Disposing

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3 .- The latest developments concerning the Keely motor is an injunction granted to-day restraining Mr. Keely from altering the motor or assigning the invention. Bennett C. Wilson, the complainant. claims an interest in the invention. He says that he furnished Keely with money. Keely then made an assignment in writing of his "whole right and title, with all interest, in said invention" to Wilson. Mr. Wilson believes Keely has received large sums of money from the exhibition of and sales of interests in the motor, and has refused to account for it, and has refused to account for it, and has refused to apply for letters patent. He also says he believes Keely will, unless restrained by an order of the Court, sell and assign his inventions to others, and will dismantle and alter the motor, and remove the same from his possession to a place unknown to Wilson and from the jurisdiction of the Court. The bill prays for an injunction restraining Keely from removing the machines or models known as the "Keely motor," and from changing or varying the construction or mode of operation of the same; also for an injunction restraining Keely from selling or assigning the inventions, except in accordance of an order of the Court. The bill also saks that an order may be made compelling keely to exhibit to the complainant all models, machines, and drawings of the invention referred to in the assignments to Wilson, and that an order be made compelling Keely to fully disclose the invention and the mode of constructing and operating it. whole right and title, with all interest, in said

VISITING HIS CONVICT SON.

n Old Man Has His Thirtieth Annual Interview With a Life Prisoner.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 3 .- Among the visitors the State's prison at Wethersfield on New Year's Day was Zachary Warren of Mansfield. Mr. Warren is 70 years old. For the past thirty years the first day of the year has found him at the State's prison for the purpose of visiting his son John, who is a life prisoner. John Warren is only 48 years of age. He was werking in the field one day, when he was visited by his wife, to whom he had been married only a short time. They had a quarrel over something, and young Warren seizing his wife, pushed her head into a brook, and held her there until she was dead. He was convicted of murder and sentenced to prison for life. His thirty years in prison have made him look much older than his father. Petitions for his release have been presented to the Board of Pardons several times, but they have always been acted upon adversely. Father and son are the only members of the family now living. They meet but once a year, and then on New Year's Day in the presence of one of the prison keepers. years the first day of the year has found him at

ENGAGED TO MANY WOMEN.

Hackettstown's Former Mayor Turned Cupid's Arts to Pecuntary Gain. BELVIDERE, Jan. 3 .- Additional facts are oming out about Hackettstown's defaulter. coming out about Hackettstown's defaulter, ex-Mayor Cramer. He not only swindled the business men, but it now turns out that he was engaged to three women living in the borough and to not fewer than twelve in the country, while a Schooley's Mountain woman says she has been betrothed to Cramer for sixteen years. In this last case the wedding day had been agreed upon several times and as often postponed. All the women were swindled out of money. Many Sussex county farmers lose heavily.

Alotter received from Cramer says he has left. A letter received from Cramer says he has left the country never to return. He is in Bermuda.

The Wanderings of Iglesias. PANAMA, Dec. 25 .- Gen. Miguel Iglesias ex-President of Peru. is now on the Isthmus. naving arrived here with his family, who will naving arrived here with his family, who will proceed to Peru. Gen. Iglesias will remain here a few days, and will then start for Europe or the United States. Gen. Iglesias has now peen absent from Peru for about two years. He does not accompany his family on their return for the reason that he is of the opinion that his presence might induce many of his friends to form the opinion that he had returned for political reasons. He is determined to tersevere in his resolution to abstain entirely from polities.

Keeping School Without Pupils. WILKESBARRE, Jan. 3 .-- A peculiar state of affairs exists in the East Haven School. Miss affairs exists in the East Haven School. Miss Caffray was appointed teacher in September. The people of the district objected to a change, as the previous teacher was very popular. Since then they have refused to send their children to school. For three months Miss Caffray has kept the school open, but had no pupils. During the last month one boy, 4 years of age, has attended, and now complaint is made to the directors that the boy is under age, and his removal is demanded.

Hard Times in the Phosphates Industry. CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 3.-Yesterday one of the largest phosphate companies discharged of the largest phosphate companies discharged all its hands, locked up its machinery, and tied up its fleet of dredges. This is the Brotherhood Company. A director says the company has suspended work for three or four months. It is probable that other large min-ing companies will follow suit, the object being to reduce the supply of rock till prices are better.

No New Judge Till Next Week ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Up to 11 o'clock this morning Gov. Hill could have independently of the Senate appointed a successor to Judge Rapalle on the Court of Appeals bench. He did not do so, and has authorized the statement that he will not nominate a new Judge until next week.

YOUNG DODGE THE CULPRIT.

THE BOGUS NOTICES OF HIS MARRIAGE WERE HIS OWN WORK.

He Signs a Confession in Congressman Pheips's Room at the Buckinghum-Ille Father, the Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, Wit-

nesses It-Very Strange Revelations. An announcement appeared in the New York Reraid on Friday last of an engagement between Walter Pheips Dodge and Lillian Stokes, and on Sunday last an announcement of their marriage appeared in the Tribune, the Herold, and the World. The undersigned

ioreby declares:

1. That there was never any communication, either the suboral or written, between the above parties on the sub-

ject of marriage.

2. They had met not to exceed six times, and then only in the presence of third parties, who were relatives and who were present during the whole time of these meetings, which were either at the house of Mr. Thomas Stokes or Mr. George E. Dodge or in the company of relatives in the public streets.

3. There was no marriage between the parties. They

met on Saturday last only in the presence of near rela tives.
4. That the appropriements of an engagement between

the parties, and of a marriage, were all made by the un-dersigned without any ground or authority whatever therefor, and without the knowledge of any person exepting the messenger employed to convey the notices WALTER PRELES DODGE. to the newspapers.

o the newspapers. Walter I Kuw York, Jan. 2, 1888. Witness.—D. Stuart Dodge, Jan. 3, 1888

This statement is published by authority of ts signer, of his father, the Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, who witnessed it, and of Mr. Thomas Stokes, the father of Miss Lillian Stokes, the young girl whose name was used in the very peculiar publication of the bogus marriage notice referred to. The notice set forth that Walter Phelps Dodge and Miss Stokes had been privately married on Saturday last, and the publication caused a commotion among all the Phelpses, the Dodges, and the Stokeses, and there are a great many of them. Miss Lillian May Stokes is only 17, and has never been formally brought out in society. Her mother was a sister of William Walter Phelps of New Jersey. Walter Phelps Dodge is an 18-year grandson of the late Wm. E. Dodge, his father being the Rev. D. Stuart Dodge. Mr. George Dodge, a brother of the Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, Mr. George Dodge, a brother of the Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, is the husband of another sister of Congressman Pheins, and is therefore the uncle of both the boy and the girl. There are many other bonds between the three Innilies that have been mentioned by intermarriages as well as by business connections. The relationships of the Phelipses and Dodges, the Btokeses and Dodges, and the Stokeses and Phelipses are hardly to be understood without a map; and the announcement of a further complication of them under what seemed to be beculiar circumstances interested a very wide circle of people.

But right upon the heels of the announcement of the marriage came the denial that it had ever taken place. Mr. Stokes, in behalf of his daughter, published a card in which he most emphatically denied it. And it was accompanied by an equally decided disclaimer written by Walter Phelps Dodge, to which he added:

And allow me to add that I seen hope to have the an 18-year grandson of the late Wm. E. Dodge,

And allow me to add that I soon hope to have the pleasure of discovering and punishing, as he deserves, the miserable fellow who has taken such a liberty with my name. and allow me to add that is now hope to have the pleasure of discovering and punishing, as he deserves, the miserable fellow who has taken such a liberty with my name.

An investigation was set on foot, and Robert R, Bassett of 207 West Twenty-fifth street, whose name was on the back of the marriage notices handed in at the newspaper offices, was hunted up. He proved to be a clerk in Tourtellot's stationery store at 1.215 Broadway, on the same block with some of the up-town newspaper advertising offices. He said that the notices were in his handwriting, and had been handed in at the up-town offices by him. A young man whom he was able to describe quite closely had come into the store on Saturday afternoon and bought some paper. Then, pretending that his hands were so cold that he could not write, he had asked young Bassett to write a notice at his dictation, and to make two extra copies of it. And finally he had produced five dollars for the nedvertising fees and two dollars for the young clerk's trouble, and asked that the advertisements be taken in to the neighboring newspaper offices.

Mr. Stokes, the father of the girl, had consulted with some of the relatives of young Dodge, and topether they determined that the author of the bogus notice must be discovered. On Friday of the previous week an announcement of an alleged engagement of the two young neople had been printed. Mr. Stokes was so mystified and puzzled by it that he had not made up his mind what to do, when the marriage notices written was that some fellow Yale students of young Dodge had perpetrated the mischief while on a holiday visit, as he himself was, to this city. But before any great progress had been made in the case, it became evident that the search would lead much nearer home. Young Dodge had perpetrated upon as the culprit. Without his knowledge of the suspicion, he was seen and identified by young Bassett, the stationery evening, while a detective was discussing the

soon settled upon as the culprit. Without his knowledge of the suspicion, he was seen and identified by young Bassett, the stationery clerk.

It was at the Buckingham Hotel on Monday evening, while a detective was discussing the matter with Dodge and the latter was pretending to assist in the effort to edecidate the mystery. By a previous arrangement Bassett made his appearance in the office. Dodge started and said to the detective, "Who is that?" But the latter answered cooily that it was probably some measenger. A few minutes later Bassett again walked through the office. Dodge was more excited than before, and after asking again, "Who is that?" he added: "I am going to see what he is doing around here and who he is."

He was restrained, and Bassett was got out of the way. Then young Bodge was taken up to the room of Mr. William Walter Phelps and told that Bassett had identified him. He confessed then that the whole thing had been his work, and he signed the statement given above. Mr. Stokes and Mr. Phelps were in a quandary. They did not know what to do. The Kev. D. Stuart Dodge, father of the culprit, was out of the city, but was on his way here, and it was decided to await his arrival. Yesterday he arrived, and having read the statement and had it acknowledged by the boy, he signed it as a witness. He was deeply grieved at the behavior of his son and distressed at the idea of its becoming public. But he assured Mr. Stokes that it must be promptly published, that the fullest possible reparation might be made to Miss Stokes.

In fact, it was conceded on all sides that, as the matter had been widely made known, and would continue to be a subject of speculation and gossip if not explained, it would be better to have the statement published.

The motive that prompted young Dodge is not disclosed. The other persons interested any they do not understand it at all. There was scarcely an acquaintance between the young people. Indeed, the only theory that is held at all is one that is very rejuctantly hinted at, and

Waylaid and Killed Near His Home. STARK, Fla., Jan. 3 .- Last night, while George C. Miller, a prominent citizen, was passing some outbuildings a few rods from his house, he was fired on by persons concealed therein. Miller lived two hours, and made affidavits naming Louis and Dolph Richards affidavits naming Louis and Dolph Richards as the persons who, he believed, fired at him, and Henry Richards as an accessory.

Last summer Miller's wife began proceedings against him for divorce. Miller then Inid the blame of the trouble upon Capt. John C. Richards, his brother-in-law, and, meeting him on the street, shot him, inflicting a serious wou d. Ever since then a bitter feud has existed, and several attempts have been made to kill the principals. Much excitement exists, but as the men are influentially connected no arrests have been made. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by gunshot wounds at the hands of unknown persons.

Ten-year-old Burglars.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Jeremiah Sullivan and James Sullivan, although only 10 years old, have caused the police considerable trouble by breaking into stores. At 316 o'clock this morning l'atrolman Grahau stores. At 353 octook this increase, account termine caught them coming out of Edward W. Proctor's store on Kingston street, and brought them to the station. Or searching them, tobucco, pipes cauge, more yet, stockings Ac., were found on them. They attempted to break open the safe, but their small hatchet was not beavy chough Atter being looked up they confessed to having broken into half a dozen other places within its past few days.

Earthquake to Mexico. CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 3 .- Yesterday morning

at 8:33 o'clock a sharp shock of earthquake was felt in this city. The shock was from southwest to northeast and the duration twenty four seconds. The shock was felt throughout southern Mexico, and in the city of ignal was quita severs. Some damage to property, consisting in cracking walls, is reported, but no less of life.

Recalling Their Exiles. PANAMA. Doc. 21.—The Venezuelan Govern-ment has issued a proclamation recalling all Venezuelans who have sought refuge in Colombia for political and revolutionary reasons and promising that they shall not be subject to arrest or annoyance.

TEARING UP THE TRACKS.

adignant Citizen Wilken Fights a Railrone It was only after a legal warfare of a year

or more that the Brooklyn, Bath and West End Sailroad Company succeeded in connecting their main line in Fifth avenue with the Thirty-ninth street ferry by constructing a branch through Thirty-sixth street. The prop erty owners, under the leadership of August Wilken, fought the company tooth and nail, and although the tracks were laid, with the authorization of the civil authorities, the courts have not yet decided that they shall remain on Thirty-sixth street, between Third and Fifth avenues. On Sunday morning a gang of men appeared on the street, and, under permit from the Board of City Works, began the construction of a third track, to be used

the construction of a third track, to be used for switching purposes, on the much-fought-for street. When Mr. Wilken descended to his brenkfast table he was thrown into a violent state of mind by seeing the men at work in front of his neat frame house at No. 45. Leaving his brenkfast untouched, he hastened out of doors, and, as alleged, with fifty or more equally irate property owners, not only drove off the workmen, but proceeded to demoish the new trackwhich was intended for the accommodation of the incoming trains.

The descent from Fifth to Third avenue at this point is down a pretty steep grade, and actitizen with more foresight than Mr. Wilken hurriëd up to Fifth avenue and flagged an approaching train that there was danger ahead. It was a very wise precaution, for the train, which was due at the forcy at 9.47, came in sight when he got to the top of the hill, and was not brought to a stand before it had reached a point about fifty or sixty feet from the spot where the rails were disarranged. Policeman Clarke of the Third avenue station, finding that Mr. Wilken had no permit for interfering with the track, arrested him, and Justice Massey yesterday fixed his ball in \$1,000 pending examination.

COMSTOCK AGAINST KNOEDLER & CO.

A Preliminary Hearing on the Charge of Seiling Indecent Photographs,

Comstock, the custodian of virtue, and his man Britton were in the Tombs Police Court vesterday to press a charge of selling indecent photographs against Knoedler & Co., pleture dealers, and their clerk, George E. Pfeisser. Mr. Knoedler an 1 Mr. Pfeisser were arrested on Comstock's complaint on Nov. 2. Col. Bucher appeared with Comstock for the prosecution, and Frederick R. Coudert represented the Knoedlers. Justice Kilbreth conducted the

and Frederick R. Couefer represented the examination, and Britton, Comstock, and Mr. Knoedler gave testimeny. Justice Kilbreth reserved his decision, and the lawyers will fill briefs with him.

Britton, Comstock's agent, tostified to asking for nude pictures at Knoedler's and buying \$18 worth of photographs of Paris salon pictures, which he considered indecent. He said that Mr. Pfeiffer told him in response to an inquiry that the house sold no nhotographs of the nude from life. Britton was disposed to argue the case in giving his testimony until Mr. Coudert tartly reminded him that he was not an advocate, and was being used merely as a witness. Britton said he went to Knoedler & Co.'s solely to get evidence against the firm, and he thought he had done pretty well. He didn't mean to say that all pictures of the nude were indecent, but he considered himself capable of forming an expert judgment.

Comstock took the stand to describe his visit to Knoedler & Co.'s to serve a warrant of arrest upon them, and Mr. Roland Knoedler testified that his firm has never imported or sold indecent pictures, pass through the Custom House.

PAY INSPECTOR STEVENSON.

He Says he Sold the Richmond's Sour Betters for \$100 Aptece.

Pay Inspector and General Storehouse Keeper Stevenson testified yesterday before the Court of Inquiry at the navy yard, and made a general denial of the charges of mismanagement made against him. He said he had served as general storehouse keeper at the yard since January, 1887, until his suspension by Secretary Whitney a few weeks ago. He attended the auction sales on Aug. 30 and Nov. attended the auction sales on Aug. 30 and Nov. 12, and took every precaution against fraud by placing on guard a warrant officer, a chief clerk, and a sentry. There was, he admitted, a private saie of the four boilers of the Biehmond, which Capt. Cooke, who was acting commandant of the yard at the time, was anxious to get rid of. He gave them to Mr. Driscoll, a junkman, for \$100 apiece. The boilers were considered a part of the dump, and the old from brought about \$1,200. The serap heaps belonged to all the departments. He did not know of any nount 1.200. The scrap feaps belonged to all the departments. He did not know of any silverware having been removed before the sale, or of any looking-glasses being sold. Mr. Stevenson said he had reported the witness Canfield, who testiled against him, for drunk-test department of the witness and phenese without learning the second sec Canleid, who testifed against film, for drunkness and absence without leave.

W. H. Bailey of the American Tube Company testified that Congressman Campbell had no connection whatever with his firm, and that the firm never had any dealings with Mr. Stevenson. The court will finish the investigation to-day, and will soon transmit its findings to Secretary Whitney.

Killed Himself and the Cat. Too. Nicholas Hartung, who worked and slept at William Borst's, at 15 Second avenue, turned on the gas at the meter in the harness shop in the basement on Monday night, probably to look for something, and then, apparently belook for something, and then, apparently before he could light the jet, fell and struck his head on a piece of machinery. Insensible from the blow he lay until the gas had sufficeated him. When the door was broken open yesterday he was found dead. On a table near him lay a cat, which had also been sufficiated. The fact that the keyhole had been stopped up led the police at first sight to set the case down as a suicide, but Mr. Borst says that he stopped the keyhole himself to shut off a cold draught. In Hartung's pockets were found two commissions—ane of Second Lieutenant in the 103d N. Y. V., and the other of First Lieutenant, Twelfth N. Y. V.

Mr. Davene's Accomplished Bride.

William Morris Davene, the star trapeze performer in Robbins's Circus, was married in Brooklyn, on Sunday night, to Miss Vera Deborhorr, another star in the company, and the only lady in the world, it is said, who has the only lady in the world, it is said, who has ever thrown a double somersault from the trapeze. The groom is 35 years old, and the bride 22. While the latter was only 8 years old she was placed in the churge of Mr. Davene and his first wife, while they were travelling in Russia, by the dying mother of the child, and was brought up by Mr. Davene as a trapeze performer. Some months ago, when Mr. Davene obtained a divorce from his wife after her clopement with a Coney Island bartonder, he made arrangements for his marriage with his trapeze companion.

Henry Schubert, a wealthy tailor, aged 59, of 157% Nelson street, Brooklyn, went out making New Year's calls on Monday. His last call, so far as could be learned, was at the house of Paul Meyer, 502 Fifth avenue, which he left about 9 o'clock. He has not been seen or heard of since, but his coat and hat were found on the bank of Gowanus canal. A search will be made in the canal to-day for his body. A very dangerous gang of young rowdies has its headquarters near the shot where the hat and coat were picked up, and it is suspected that he may have been assaulted and robbed, and then thrown into the canal. He generally carried considerable money and wors a gold watch and chain. ing New Year's calls on Monday. His last call

Eleventh Avenue and Harlem Heard From A saloonkeeper on Eleventh avenue demanded yesterday that some broken lights in his store be replaced by the Equitable Gas Company, and a man up in Harlem wants damages because he rolled out of bed and broke his hip the night of the explosion in the company's engine house at Fortieth stress and Last River. Last evening President Graham was served with papers in a suit for \$5,000 damages, brought by a man who says his face was cut by some broken glass while he was walking along First avenue.

Passed Over Mayor Gleason's Veto. The Long Island City Board of Aldermen organized tast night by electing Patrick J. White Presi-dent. The tax levy was passed—6 to 1—over Mayor (elegant's veto. Alderman Deamond voted to sustain the Mayor.

Judge Boardman Banqueted. WITHACA, Jan. 3.-Judge Douglass Boardman whose eighteen years of service on the Supreme Court Bench has just terminated, received the bar of this county at his mansion this evening, and later attended a senguet tendered tolpin at the Ithacaghotel.

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD.

THE POPE PREPARING ENCYCLICALS

ON ISSUES OF THE DAY.

arge Bodies of Abyssinians Confront the Italians—Great Precautions for the Czar's Saicty—A German-Chinese Bank.

ROME, Jan. 3 .- The Pope to-day granted an interview to Eugene Veuillot, the French writer, and his son. His Holiness expressed regret at the present sad position of France, but said he was confident that she would rise again to her old place in Christendom and ex-

ercise unbounded influence in the world.

The Pope then referred to the state of Europe. He lamented the revolutionary spirit fermenting in many States, and said he was

rope. He lamented the revolutionary spirit fermenting in many States, and said he was preparing two encyclicals dealing with socialism, the license of the press, and the great power of universal suffrage, which he considers terribly menacing. He also intended, he said, to deline certain points upon which good Catholies have confused and dangorous ideas. The land and Irish questions are believed to be the subjects to which he alluded.

The Pope gives the jubilee gift money to St. Peter's treasury to be expended in propagandism. The artistic articles will be placed in the museum of the Vatican and the objects of worship in the vestry of St. Peter's. All the rest will be given to hospitals.

The Pope addressed the pligrims to-day in the presence of the whole court. After expressing joy at the evidence of the cohesion of Catholics, the Pope said: "You have not given faith to those who, with the voice of calumny, try to persuade you that the Pope is the enemy of Italy. The Popes have always been the greatest friends and benefactors of Italy.

"You, like ourselves, are convinced that the Church, by her holy mission, ought to be independent of whatsoever terrestrial authority cries of "Yes, yes!"; that the Church is a divine institution, and that to try to reduce its interests to a question of the laws of Italy can only be the result of most deplorable blindness."

The address was greeted with, enthusiastic

ness."

The address was greeted with enthusiastic applause, which continued several minutes. At the conclusion all present filed past the Pope and received his blessing.

KING JOHN ADVANCING.

Hits Son's Army Joins the Troops of Ras

LONDON, Jan. 3 .- A despatch from Massowah says: "The King of Abyssinia, accompanied by the Queen of Vollogallas and a number of troops has arrived at Axum. Two columns commanded by the son of King John are nearing Asmara."

This despatch indicated that the forces of King John are nearing the northern edge of the highlands, where they will defend their great plateaus against the invading Italians. The village of Asmara is about fifty miles southwest of Massowah, on one of the highest southwest of alassowan, on one of the ingress plains of Abyssinia, about 8,000 feet above the sea. Ras Alula has been holding the country between Asmara and Keren with a force said to number 50,000 warriors, and the army led by King John's son has, therefore, formed a junction with Ras Alula's command. King John himself, with other troops, has arrived at Axum, about 100 miles from Massowah. Abyssinian kings are still crowned at this ancient capital of Tigre, This is the home of the head of the Abyssinian Church, and here are the remarkable Abyssinian obelisks and the ruins of the great stone buildings erected by the Portuguese three centuries ago.

Meanwhile the Italians were at last account pushing rapidly forward their railroad between the posts at Monkulio near, Massawah, and Saati, near the foot of the mountains which the Abyssinians are guarding. They have collected a large number of camels and mules, and their design is to carry all their supplied by rail to Saati, and thence transport them by camel and mule trains up the mountain masses. A few years ago it was believed that camels could not travel on the narrow and daugerous roads up the mountains, and all traffic between the highlands and the coast was carried on by means of mules and oxen. plains of Abyssinia, about 8,000 feet above the

NOTES FROM GERMANY.

No Regency to be Established-A German Chinese Bank-Ice in the Rhine. BERLIN, Jan. 3 .- The North German Gazette

denies that any court circle has proposed to establish a regency to meet the contingency of of the sudden death of Emperor William and the inability of the Crown Prince to assume the reins of power. It is not true, the Gazette further says, that the Crown Prince consulted a Baden statesman on the proposal that he should abdiente. Although the Gazelie's language is emphatic, the former

the proposal that he should abdicate. Although the Gastle's Inaguage is emphatic, the former statement that the question of the abdication of the Crown Prince had been the subject of negotiations remains authentic. The denial is understood to have been issued under a demand from San Remo.

The Landtag will meet on the 14th inst.
Emperor Wil iam has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Engle upon Herr von Tisza, the Hungarian Premier.

The Sechandlung has completed arrangements for establishing a German-Chinese Bank with a capital of 20,699,000 marks.

The lee in the Rhine has broken the bridge of boats at Cologne and caused the suspension of anvigation in the river.

It is rumored that approaches made to Holland to join the trivie alliance have been well received by the Dutch Government. The Dagbiad, having seni-official relations with the Giovernment, advocates Holland's joining the alliance.

The Czar Going to St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 3 .- The imperial family will leave the Gatschina palace at the end of this week and will come to St. Petersburg to reside for ten weeks. Special measures have been taken to protect the Czar. Several hundred special detectives watch the Streets along which the Czar is likely to pass. The coming fotes at the palace promise to be proposed by prilling prilling.

The European Situation

VIENNA, Jan. 3 .- Official declarations of a decidedly pacific character are expected at an early date. Col. Zuleff, who has returned to his duties as military attaché to the Russian Embassy, says he found the Czar absolutely opposed to war. The Emperor will receive Col. Zuleff to-morrow.

A New Issue of English Bonds.

London, Jan. 3.—It is reported that the Government is about to offer \$15,000,000 of new 3 per cent. stock, guaranteed from repayment at par for at least twenty-five years. Mr Goschen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, desires to cut the national dobt into small places, so as to be able in the future to take one block after another, and connect the holders to accept reduced interest on pain of being paid off.

The Russian University Troubles. St. Petersburg, Jan. 3.-The disorders at the University here continue, owing to the expulsion of 200 of the students. The officials will reopen the University at the end of the month. It is reported that the Char expressed displeasure that armed force had been employed in suppressing the troubles.

Cold Weather in Europe. LONDON. Jan. 4 .- The snow storm on the Conthent continues. Several ratiways are snow blocked, compelling the stoppage of all traffic. At Bruenn, eight gypsics have been found trosen to death, and at Victima several women have perished from the coid.

Benmark's New Minister to America. COPENHAGEN, Jan. 3.—Count de Sponneck, Secretary of the Danish Legation at at. Petersburg, has been appointed Danish Minister to the United States. He will enter upon the duties of the post in Vebruary.

Fifteen Hundred Planes Burned,

PARIS. Jan. 3.—Erard's piano factory is on fire, A Bank Changes Its Home and Name,

Justice Brown granted an order yesterday allowing the Flashing and Queens County Eark of Flashing to chatge its place of business from Flashing to Long Island City, and also to change its name to the Queens County Bank. The bank is being reorganized, william Steinway, George Ebret, and the Standard Oil Company having become large holders of stock.

Requiem Mass for Matthew Lenvy. Father Drumgoole celebrated a privileged equiem mass for the repose of the soul of the late Matthew Leavy yesterday morning in the charel of the Mesion of the Immaoniate Virgin, Lafayette place. The deceased was a cousin of Father Drungools.

As indicated by Hudnut's thermometer: 3 A. 250; 6 A. M. 283; 6 A. M. 280; 12 M. 122; 36 P. M. 280; 12 M. 122; 36 P. M. 280; 12 Mininglat 280; Average on Jan. 3, 1887, 1985.

Signal Office Prediction. Warmer, fair weather, followed by rain.